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THE NORTH AMERICAN SPIDERS OF THE FAMILY
GNAPHOSIDAE.

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This paper gives a list of the known genera and species of Gnaphosidae (Drassidae) occurring in America north of Mexico with the synonymy as worked out in the preparation of a monograph of the family. Since this monograph is not likely to be published for some time, brief diagnoses of the considerable number of new species and genera recognized are included in order that the names may be used in the labeling of collections examined from time to time.

The generic classification here used is based primarily upon the morphology of the copulatory organs, particularly of the male, the detailed presentation of which must be deferred. The artificial key given below will be found convenient, pending publication of fuller accounts, in separating the genera represented by the species here considered. *Drassinella* Banks, heretofore referred to this family, is omitted because examination of its type species, *D. modesta*, has shown it to be a synonym of the genus *Heterochemmis* Cambridge, which belongs in the family Clubionidae. The genus *Teminius* is also rejected as a synonym of the clubionid genus *Syrisca* Simon. It was originally based upon two species, *T. insularis* Keys., from Hayti, and *T. continentalis* Keys., from Utah. The first of these, the genotype, conforms to *Syrisca*. The second is a true gnaphosid synonymous with *Orodassus coloradensis* (Emerton). *Teminius nigriceps* Banks is also a true gnaphosid, synonymous with *Haplo-drassus signifer* (C. Koch).

KEY TO THE GENERA OF NORTH AMERICAN GNAPHOSIDAE.

- a. Lower margin of the furrow of chelicera keeled or lobed.
 - b. Lower margin of furrow with three contiguous, chitinous lobes.
 - Laronia* Simon.
 - bb. Lower margin of furrow with a single keel.
 - c. Posterior row of eyes much longer than the anterior, strongly recurved, with the median eyes usually obviously nearer to each other than to the laterals.....*Gnaphosa* Latreille.
 - cc. Posterior row of eyes but little longer than the anterior, the eyes equidistant or the medians farther from each other than from the laterals.*Callilepis* Westring.
- aa. Lower margin of furrow of chelicera unarmed or with from one to three ordinary teeth.
 - b. Posterior row of eyes very strongly procurved, semicircular or nearly so.
 - c. Lower margin of furrow of chelicera unarmed; bulb of palpus of male simple, with no true apophysis.
 - Megamyrmecion* Reuss.
 - cc. Lower margin of furrow of chelicera with one tooth; bulb of palpus of male with a stout median apophysis
 - Scopodes**, gen. nov.
 - bb. Posterior row of eyes not thus strongly procurved.
 - c. Tibia IV with two, or less commonly with three or five, median dorsal spines, III with one or two.
 - d. Lower margin of furrow of chelicera with two or three teeth.
 - e. Eye rows close together, the laterals on each side separated by a distance decidedly less than their diameter, usually only equalling or less than their radius; posterior median eyes well separated, being only a little farther from the laterals than from each other.
 - f. Lower margin of furrow of chelicera with three teeth, the upper with five.....*Sosticus*, gen. nov.
 - ff. Lower margin of furrow of chelicera with two teeth, the upper with three.
 - Rachodrassus**, gen. nov.
 - ee. Eye rows widely separated, the laterals on each side separated by a distance about equalling or else exceeding their diameter; posterior median eyes much nearer to each other than to the laterals. (Tibia of palpus of male much longer than the tarsus; bulb with a single small apophysis ectad of base of embolus).....*Drassodes* Westring.
 - dd. Lower margin of furrow of chelicera with a single tooth.
 - Geodrassus**, gen. nov.
 - cc. Tibia IV with a single median dorsal spine or with none.

- d. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera unarmed, or with a keel, or with three serrations or teeth, rarely more (*Nodocion* only), the lower margin unarmed or with but a single tooth or nodule; bulb of male palpus with no apophyses, at most with one or several small teeth near base of embolus.
- e. Posterior row of eyes more or less recurved.
 - f. Tibia III with a median dorsal spine; carapace without distinct median furrow.....*Sergiolus* Simon.
 - ff. Tibia III with no median dorsal spine; carapace with a distinct median furrow.

Poecilochroa Westring.
- ee. Posterior row of eyes more or less procurved, or sometimes straight.
 - f. Lower margin of furrow of chelicera with one tooth or nodule; anterior median eyes usually as large as or larger than the laterals.
 - g. Clypeus twice as high, or more, as the diameter of an anterior eye; posterior median eyes much farther from each other than from the laterals; body with two black longitudinal stripes over both carapace and abdomen.

Cesonia Simon.
 - gg. Clypeus obviously lower; posterior median eyes not at all or but little farther from each other than from the laterals; body with no such black stripes above.
 - h. Eyes of posterior row typically nearly equidistant, the medians always well separated from each other and smaller than or at most as large as the laterals.

Herpyllus Hentz.
 - hh. Posterior median eyes close together and obviously larger than the laterals.

Litopyllus, gen. nov.
 - ff. Lower margin of furrow of chelicera smooth, wholly unarmed; anterior median eyes usually obviously smaller than the laterals.

Nodocion, gen. nov.
- dd. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with from three to six distinct teeth, the lower margin with two or three, or rarely with only one; bulb of male palpus with one or more apophyses.
- e. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with three teeth, the lower with two, all well developed.
 - f. Posterior median eyes large and oblique, typically close together but well removed from the laterals; epigynum in female with a prominent

chitinous ridge on each side, this with anterior end free and often cornuate; (tibia of male palpus with an apophysis at distal end that is long and laminate, and unbranched).

Haplodrassus, gen. nov.

- ff. Posterior median eyes circular, their diameter or more apart; epigynum with no such anteriorly freely ending ridges or rims.

Hind spinnerets not longer than the anterior, the second joint very short or obscure; (tibia of male palpus with apophysis on ectal side, this short and bicornuate).

Orodassus, gen. nov.

- ee. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with from four to six teeth, the lower margin with two or three small teeth or nodules, or rarely the upper margin with only three weak teeth and the lower with but one.

- f. Posterior row of eyes straight or but little procurved with the eyes typically nearly equidistant, the medians small or at most but little larger than the laterals; bulb of male palpus with no median ventral and no ectal apophysis, but with one or two distal chitinous ridges or apophyses.....*Zelotes* Gistl.

- ff. Posterior row of eyes procurved, the medians close together or contiguous, larger than the laterals, usually much so, oblique; bulb of male palpus with a conspicuous median ventral apophysis and with an ectal apophysis as well as a distal one.....*Drassyllus*, gen. nov.

HERPYLLUS Hentz.

Amer. Jour. Sci. and Arts, 1832, 21, p. 102; Spiders U. S., 1875, p. 90.
Scotophaeus Simon, Hist. Nat. Araign., I, 1893, p. 371.

Genotype.—*H. vasifer* (Walckenaer).

Simon in his key to genera (Hist. Nat., I, 368) gives as a distinguishing feature of *Herpyllus* that the posterior row of eyes is strongly recurved. However, this is not true of the genotype, in which this row is essentially straight, or of any of the American species congeneric with it. The posterior row is at most moderately procurved. On the contrary, these species conform fully to *Scotophaeus* as defined by the author mentioned (op. cit., p. 371) and as represented by the European species referred to it, not only in eye characters but in other structural features as well. Hence, *Scotophaeus* is placed as a synonym of *Herpyllus*.

Herpyllus vasifer (Walckenaer).

Drassus vasifer Walckenaer, Tabl. Aran., 1805, p. 46; Ins. Apt., 1837, I, p. 620; Blackwall, Ann. Mag. N. H., 1871, ser. 4, 8, p. 434.

Herpyllus ecclesiasticus Hentz, Amer. Jour. Sci. and Arts, 1832, 21, p. 102; Spiders U. S., 1875, p. 90, pl. II, f. 2.

Prothesima bimaculata Keyserling, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1887, p. 433, f. 9.

Prothesima ecclesiastica Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1889, 8, p. 173, pl. 3, f. 7; Common Spiders, 1902, p. 5, f. 17-18.

Herpyllus vasifer Simon, Hist. Nat. Araign., I, 1893, p. 373; Comstock, Spider Book 1912, p. 318, f. 308.

Distribution.—Canada and the entire U. S. westward as far as Colorado. Specimens recorded under this name from the Pacific Coast are probably referable to the following species, *H. propinquus* (Keyserling).

Herpyllus propinquus (Keyserling).

Prothesima propinqua Keyserling, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1887, p. 430, f. 7.

Herpyllus californicus Banks, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 1904, p. 110.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 675 (♀).

Distribution.—California: Santa Barbara (type loc.), Claremont, Lakeside, Gayton, etc.; Oregon; Utah.

Keyserling's original description covered two species, a specimen from Cambridge belonging to *H. vasifer* (Walck.) and one from Santa Barbara, indicated in the M. C. Z. collection as type, representing the present species.

Herpyllus scholasticus, sp. nov.

Male.—Cephalothorax, legs, and scutum of abdomen light brown, the abdomen elsewhere grey excepting the sides, which are darker. Posterior median eyes a little less than their diameter from each other, a little farther from the laterals. Tibia I with a single apical spine beneath; II with a submedian spine and a pair at apex; III and IV with no median dorsal spine. Metatarsus I and II with a pair of spines. Tibial apophysis of palpus as long as tibia, slender, bent upward at end, tip simple, nearly as in *H. cockerelli*.

Length, 8 mm.; cephalothorax, 3.5 mm.; tib.+pat. IV, 3.6 mm.

Female.—Septum of epigynum very slender anteriorly, widely clavate or cuneate behind.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 618 (♀).

Locality.—Cal.: Stanford.

Herpyllus voluntarius (Chamberlin).

Scotophaeus voluntarius (Chamberlin), Jour. Ent. and Zool., 1919, 12, p. 5, pl. 2, f. 5.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 361 (♀).

Locality.—Cal.: Claremont.



Herpyllus floridanus (Banks).

Prothesima floridanus Banks, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1896, 23, p. 61.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 670 (♀).

Locality.—Fla.: Punta Gorda.

Herpyllus validus (Banks).

Prothesima valida Banks, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1896, 23, p. 62.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 657 (♀). *Allotype*.—M. C. Z. 658 (♂).

Distribution.—Cal.: Los Angeles (type loc.), Claremont, Santa Barbara, Palo Alto.

Herpyllus swarzi (Banks).

Prothesima swarzi Banks, Proc. U. S. N. M., 1901, 23, p. 582.

Holotype.—U. S. N. M. 5425 (♀).

Distribution.—Arizona: Catalina Springs (type loc.); Colorado.

Herpyllus bubuleus, sp. nov.

Female.—Cephalothorax and legs fulvous. Abdomen grey. Posterior median eyes their diameter apart, farther from laterals. Tib. I with a pair of ventral spines at distal end; II with a submedian pair in addition; III and IV with a median dorsal spine.

Length, 10 mm.; cephalothorax, 4.58 mm.; tib.+pat. IV, 5 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 586 (♀).

Locality.—Texas: Brewster Co., Altudo.

Resembles *swarzi* but differs in spining of tib. II and especially in form of epigynum.

Herpyllus cockerelli (Banks).

Prothesima cockerelli Banks, Proc. Acad. Phil., 1901, 23, p. 571.

Cotypes.—M. C. Z. 673 and 674 (♀♂).

Locality.—N. M.: Mesilla Park.

Herpyllus cratus, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace dusky chestnut, blackish on sides. Sternum reddish yellow. Legs chestnut. Abdomen light grey above and below, darker grey on the sides. Posterior median eyes a little less than their diameter apart and the same distance or slightly less from the laterals. Tib. I with one spine at distal end; II with a submedian one in addition; III with a median dorsal spine, but IV with none. Met. I unarmed; II with one spine at base. Epigynal depression prolonged anteriorly, the septal plate filling its posterior portion and narrowing caudad.

Length, 8 mm.; cephalothorax, 3.33 mm.; tib.+pat. IV, 3.5 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 603 (♀).

Locality.—Fla.: Punta Gorda.

Herpyllus pius (Chamberlin).

Journ. Ent. and Zool., 1919, 12, p. 6, pl. 2, f. 4.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 365 (♀).

Distribution.—Cal.: Claremont (type loc.); La.: New Orleans.

Herpyllus angustus Banks.

Proc. Cal. Acad., 1904, ser. 3, Zool., 3, p. 331, pl. 40, f. 43.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 671 (♂).

Distribution.—Cal.: San Pedro (type loc.), Claremont.

Poecilochroa Westring.

Güteb. Handl. (n. s.), 1874, 14, p. 42.

Genotype.—*P. variana* (C. Koch).

Poecilochroa montana Emerton.

Trans. Conn. Acad., 1890, 8, p. 175, pl. 4, f. 2, 2a.

?*Drassus hunterae* Blackwall, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1871, ser. 4, 8, p. 432.
nec *Poecilochroa montana* Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1909, 14, p. 217,
pl. 9, f. 4, 4a, 4b.

Poecilochroa pacifica Banks, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 1896, 4, p. 89.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 699 (♀).

Distribution.—New Hampshire: Mt. Washington (type loc.); N. Y.;
Idaho; Wash.; Cal.; Quebec; Montreal.

Poecilochroa columbiana Emerton.

Can. Ent., 1917, p. 269, f. 21.

Cotypes.—M. C. Z. 700 (♂ ♀).

Distribution.—B. C.: Departure Bay (type loc.); Washington; Yakima
River (S. Henshaw, 1882), Olympia.

Sergiolus Simon.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1891, p. 573; Hist. Nat. Araign., I, 1893, p. 374.

Genotype.—*S. variegatus* (Hentz).

It is questionable whether this genus can be maintained apart from
Poecilochroa with which it agrees closely in most structural features. It is
retained tentatively on the basis of the characters given in the key.

Sergiolus variegatus (Hentz).

Herpyllus variegatus Hentz, Jour. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1847, 5, p. 456, pl. 24,
f. 12; Spiders U. S., 1875, p. 94, pl. II, f. 12.

Poecilochroa variegata Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1889, 8, p. 174, pl.
4, f. 1; Common Spiders, 1902, p. 4., f. 9–11.

Sergiolus variegatus Simon, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1891, p. 573.

Distribution.—Mass. (type loc.) and other New England States; New
York; Ohio; Indiana; Illinois.

Sergiolus decipiens, sp. nov.

Male.—Color essentially as in *S. variegatus*. Uniformly smaller than
that species, with the posterior row of eyes less recurved and the lateral
eyes on each side thus nearer together. Easily separable by form of tibial
apophysis of palpus which near its distal end is ridged transversely, the

apex beyond the ridge or fold triangular, not at all uncate. May be separated from *S. unimaculatus* Em. in having no spine on anterior face of tib. I but with one on anterior face of II, and in having the tibial apophysis of palpus bending away from tarsus distally instead of being closely applied to it.

Length, 5 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 604 (♂).

Distribution.—N. C.: Raleigh (type loc.); Texas; California.

Sergiolus unimaculatus Emerton.

Trans. Conn. Acad., 1915, 20, p. 142, pl. I, f. 9–9e.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 701 (♂).

Locality.—Conn.: Lyme.

Sergiolus tennesseensis, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace dusky, more fulvous at middle. Sternum chestnut. Femora of legs black, the more distal joints yellow or reddish yellow. Abdomen black above with three light cross bands; venter with a pale area narrowing caudad. Lateral eyes separated by more than their diameter. Area of median eyes as wide in front as behind. Met. I unarmed; II with a single spine. Tib. I and II with two seriate spines under anterior border.

Length, 7 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.7 mm.; tib.+pat. IV, 2.7 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 608 (♀).

Locality.—Tenn.: Robertson Co., Glenraven.

Sergiolus stella, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace and sternum yellow. Femora of legs dusky brown or blackish, the distal joints yellow. Abdomen above at base with a light mark furcate behind and a light transverse band in front of spinnerets; venter yellowish. Area of median eyes much wider behind than in front. Met. I and II with one spine. Tib. I and II with two seriate spines under anterior border. Epigynal area elongate, with a transverse rim anteriorly, the depression each side of septum unusually small.

Length, 7 mm.; cephalothorax, 3.63 mm.; tib.+pat. IV, 2.7 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 599 (♀).

Locality.—Tex.: Austin.

Sergiolus famulus, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace fulvous, more orange anteriorly. Sternum yellow. Abdomen above dark greyish brown with a light spot at each anterolateral corner and a narrow transverse light stripe across the middle and continuing caudad on each side, the two end portions converging. Lateral eyes separated by more than the diameter of an anterior one. Area of median eyes slightly wider behind than in front. Met. I unarmed; II with one spine. Tib. I and II with only a single spine beneath, this at distal end. Epigynal depression wider transversely and proportionately shorter longitudinally than in *variegatus*.

Length, 8 mm.; cephalothorax, 3.33 mm.; tib.+pat. IV, 2.7 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 612 (♀).

Locality.—D. C.: Washington.

Sergiolus bicolor Banks.

Can. Ent., 1900, p. 96.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 722 (♀).

Locality.—La.: Covington.

Sergiolus clericus, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace fulvous to light chestnut. Sternum and legs similar or more yellowish. Abdomen black above with a single narrow transverse stripe of white narrowly broken at middle line and a light spot at each anterolateral corner. Area of median eyes a little wider behind than in front. Met. I with one spine, II with two. Tib. I with one spine; II with two seriate ones. Epigynum nearly as in *bicolor*.

Length, 7.5 mm.; cephalothorax, 3 mm.; tib.+pat. IV, 2.5 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 609 (♀).

Locality.—D. C.: Washington.

Sergiolus minutus (Banks).

Poecilochroa minuta Banks, Can. Ent., 1898, p. 185.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 723 (♂).

Locality.—Texas: Brazos Co.

Sergiolus tribolus, sp. nov.

Male.—Carapace and legs yellowish brown, sternum yellow. Abdomen black with a broader transverse white stripe across anterior end and a narrower one across middle, the latter produced forward at its middle. Area of median eyes narrower in front than behind. Met. I and II with a pair of spines. Tib. I with a pair of spines; II with a pair and a single one. Tibial apophysis differing from that of all others in having a three-pronged apex, the prongs very short.

Length, 5 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.29 mm.; tib.+pat. IV, 2 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 724 (♂).

Distribution.—Fla.: Punta Gorda (type loc.), Runnymede.

Sergiolus meretrix, sp. nov.

Poecilochroa montana Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1909, 14, p. 217, pl. 9, f. 4, 4a, 4b, but not of Emerton 1890.

Male.—Carapace, sternum and legs yellow. Abdomen black above with three rather broad transverse stripes of white of which the middle one is broken at the middle. Posterior row of eyes more strongly recurved than usual. Area of median eyes much wider behind than in front. Met. I and II with a pair of spines.

Length, 4.6 mm.; cephalothorax, 2 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 1.87 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 611 (♂).

Distribution.—N. C.: Raleigh (type loc.); Mass.

Sergiolus cyaniventris Simon.

Ann. Ent. Soc. France, 1893, p. 311.

Locality.—Fla. (type loc.).

NODOCION, gen. nov.

Eye characters as in *Drassyllus* but armature of chelicera nearly as in *Herpyllus*.

Genotype.—*N. mateonus*, sp. nov.

Nodocion mateonus, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace and sternum yellow. Legs yellow excepting first two pairs which are brown distad of patellae. Abdomen yellowish above with a median longitudinal darker stripe that expands toward caudal end. Posterior row of eyes procurved; median eyes oblique and angular and much larger than the laterals, less than their radius apart. Eyes of anterior row equal, clypeus narrower than their diameter. Met. I and II with one spine or I with none. Tib. I with one spine; II with two seriate ones. Epigynum of *Sergiolus* type.

Length, 6.25 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.66 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.4 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 617 (♀).

Locality.—California: San Mateo.

Nodocion barbaranus, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace and legs dusky chestnut, sternum clearer chestnut. Abdomen nearly black above, greyish below. Posterior row of eyes straight; median eyes large and nearly contiguous, less than their radius from the laterals. Anterior median eyes smaller than the laterals. Met. I and II with a pair of spines. Tib. I and II with no ventral spines. Epigynum suggesting the usual *Drassyllus* type.

Length, 9 mm.; cephalothorax, 3.5 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 3.66 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 656 (♀).

Locality.—Cal.: Santa Barbara.

Nodocion iugans, sp. nov.

Male.—Carapace and legs light brown, the sternum more yellow. Abdomen dark grey, the scutum weak, not differently colored. Posterior row of eyes procurved; the medians large and oblique, nearly contiguous, and only about half their radius from the laterals. Lateral eyes separated by the radius of a posterior one. Anterior median eyes two-thirds the diameter of the laterals. Area of median eyes wider behind than in front. Met. I with one spine at base, II with a pair. Tib. I and II unarmed. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with a chitinous angle above which are two or three denticulations and below it one obscure one. Tibial apophysis of palpus distally truncate. Embolus curved mesad parallel to base on which is a tooth.

Length, 5.8 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.5 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.66 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 654 (♂).

Locality.—Cal.: Santa Barbara.

MEGAMYRMECION REUSS.

Zool. Miscell., Ar., 1834, p. 217.

Dyction Walckener, Ins. Apt. I, 1837, p. 380.

Genotype.—*M. caudatum* Reuss.

Megamyrmecion californicum Simon.

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1893, p. 308.

Locality.—California, southern part.

CESONIA Simon.

Hist. Nat. Araign., I, 1893, p. 375.

Genotype.—*C. bilineata* (Hentz).

Cesonia bilineata (Hentz).

Herpyllus bilineatus Hentz, Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1847, 5, p. 456;

Spiders U. S., 1875, p. 92, pl. II, f. 5.

Poecilochroa bilineata Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1890, p. 11, pl. 4, f. 3.

Cesonia bilineata Simon, Hist. Nat. Araign., I, 1893, p. 375; Comstock,

Spider Book, 1912, p. 320, f. 309.

Distribution.—N. C. (type loc.); Ala. and other southern states; New England; Ohio; Indiana.

LITOPYLLUS, gen. nov.

Affinities with *Herpyllus* but the posterior row of eyes more procurved and, in particular, the median eyes of this row larger than the laterals and close to each other. Tibial apophysis of palpus distal in position and very short.

Genotype.—*L. temporarius*, sp. nov.

Litopyllus temporarius, sp. nov.

Male.—Carapace fulvous, the legs more orange. Sternum yellowish. Abdomen grey excepting the scutum which is colored like the carapace. Posterior row of eyes decidedly procurved; the median eyes one-fifth their diameter apart, their radius from the laterals. Area of median eyes as wide in front as behind. Met. I and II with a single spine. Tib. I and II with two spines in series under anterior border.

Length, 6 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.75 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.75 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 602 (♂).

Locality.—Ky.: near Mammoth Cave.

Litopyllus luteus (Barrows).

Prothesima lutea Barrows, Ohio Jour. Sci., 1919, 19, p. 356.

Holotype.—Ohio State Univ. (♂).

Locality.—Ohio: Sugar Grove.

Litopyllus rupicolens, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace and legs fulvous, the sternum more yellow. Abdomen grey, without markings. Posterior row of eyes decidedly procurved;

the median eyes angular and oblique, less than half their longer diameter apart and about four-sevenths that diameter from the laterals. Area of median eyes wider in front than behind. Met. I and II with one spine. Tib. I and II with two seriate spines under anterior border.

Length, 6.75 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.9 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.29 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 577 (♀).

Locality.—N. Y.: Sea Cliff (type loc.); Va.: Great Falls.

SCOPODES, gen. nov.

Suggesting *Megamyrmecion* in eye characters but differing in having a tooth on the lower margin of the furrow of the chelicera and particularly in having a stout median ventral apophysis on bulb of palpus of male.

Genotype.—*S. catharius*, sp. nov.

Scopodes catharius, sp. nov.

Male.—Carapace and legs light brownish yellow. The sternum clearer yellow. Abdomen grey, its scutum small, yellow. Posterior row of eyes strongly procurved; median eyes elliptic, their radius apart, half as far again from the laterals. Lateral eyes less than their radius apart. Met. I with one spine; II with two spines. Tib. I and II with three pairs of spines. Tib. III and IV with a median dorsal spine.

Length, 6 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.7 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 3.33 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 630 (♂).

Locality.—Cal.: Claremont.

LARONIA Simon.

Ann. Soc. ent. France, 1892, p. 457; Hist. Nat. Araign., 1893, I, p. 379.

Genotype.—*L. rufithorax* Simon.

Laronia bicolor (Banks).

Eilica bicolor Banks, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1896, 23, p. 60.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 706 (♂).

Locality.—Fla.: Punta Gorda.

GNAPHOSA Latreille.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 1804, 24, p. 134.

Drassus Walckenaer, Tabl. Aran., 1805, p. 45.

Pythonissa C. Koch, Ueb. Ar. Syst., I, 1837, p. 16.

Genotype.—*G. lucifuga* Latreille.

Gnaphosa gigantea Keyserling.

Verh. Zool-bot. Ges. Wien., 1887, p. 424, f. 3; Comstock, Spider Book, 1912, p. 320, f. 311 and 312.

Gnaphosa conspersa Thorell, Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1877, 3, p. 489; Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1889, p. 176, pl. 4, f. 4; Common Spiders, 1902, p. 2, f. 3-5.

Gnaphosa distincta Banks, Proc. Acad. Phil., 1901, p. 572 (nec *distincta* Banks, 1898).

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 707 (♀).

Distribution.—New York (Sullivan Co., type loc.) and other eastern states with eastern Canada and westward to Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and California.

Gnaphosa brumalis Thorell.

Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1875, 17, p. 497; Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1889, 8, p. 175, pl. 4, f. 5.

Gnaphosa scudderi Thorell, Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1877, 3, p. 491.

Gnaphosa humilis Banks, Proc. Acad. Phil., 1892, p. 19, pl. I, f. 9.

Distribution.—Canada: Labrador, Anticosti Id., Ottawa, Rocky Mts.; N. H.; N. Y.; Col.

Gnaphosa sericata (L. Koch).

Pythonissa sericata L. Koch, Drassiden, 1866, p. 31, pl. 2, f. 21.

Herpyllus bicolor Hentz, Jour. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1847, 5, p. 456, pl. 24, f. 4;

Spiders U. S., 1875, p. 91, pl. II, f. 4, (Nom. preocc. by Hahn, 1831).

?*Drassus diversus* Blackwall, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1871, ser. 4, 8, p. 433.

Gnaphosa sericata Comstock, Spider Book, 1912, p. 321.

Distribution.—Md.: Baltimore (type loc.); Va.; N. C.; Ga.; Ala.; Fla.; N. Y.; Mo.; Ohio; Ind.; Mo.; Tex.; Col.

Gnaphosa texana, sp. nov.

Male.—Carapace almost black. Sternum fulvous. Legs dusky proximally. Abdomen grey, paler beneath. Posterior median eyes about their radius apart and once-and-a-half their diameter from the laterals. Lateral eyes separated by twice the diameter of the posterior one. Met. I and II with two pairs of ventral spines. Tib. I and II with five ventral spines. Tib. II and IV with a median dorsal spine. Embolus of male palpus making a complete turn about periphery of bulb. Tibial apophysis shorter than tibia.

Length, 6 mm.; cephalothorax, 3 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.7 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 591 (♂).

Locality.—Texas: Austin.

Gnaphosa fontinalis Keyserling.

Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1887, p. 426, f. 4.

Gnaphosa americana Banks, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1896, 23, p. 61.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 708 (♀).

Distribution.—Ky.: Bee Spring (type loc.); New York; Texas.

Gnaphosa altudona, sp. nov.

Female.—Cephalothorax and legs yellow. Abdomen light grey. Posterior median eyes angular, half their longer diameter apart. Lateral eyes less than their diameter apart. Anterior row recurved. Met. I and II with three spines beneath. Tib. I unarmed; II with an apical spine. Tib. III with no median dorsal spine.

Length, 5.5 mm.; cephalothorax, 1.9 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 1.8 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 573 (♀).

Locality.—Texas: Brewster Co., Altudo.

Gnaphosa californica Banks.

Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., 1904, ser. 3, 3, p. 335, pl. 37, f. 10.

Cotypes.—M. C. Z. 709 (♀).

Distribution.—Cal.: Claremont (type loc.); Santa Cruz Id.

Gnaphosa parvula Banks.

Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1896, 23, p. 61; Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1909, 14, p. 218, pl. 9, f. 3.

Cotypes.—M. C. Z. 726 (♀) and 727 (♂).

Distribution.—N. H.: Hanover (♀) and Franconia (♂) (type localities); Mass.; N. Y.; Va.

Gnaphosa orites, sp. nov.

Male.—Carapace and legs black over chestnut. Abdomen greyish black. Posterior median eyes about one-third their diameter apart, and once and a half their diameter from the laterals. Met. I and II with one ventral spine. Tibia I and II with a distal spine. Embolus not coiled, short and straight, anterior in position.

Length, 8 mm.; cephalothorax, 3.56 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 3.33 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 619 (♂).

Distribution.—Me.: Mt. Katahdin (type loc.); N. H.: Mt. Washington.

CALLILEPIS Westring.

Göteb. Handl. (n. s.), 1874, 14, p. 43.

Genotype.—*C. nocturna* (Linne).

Callilepis imbecilla (Keyserling).

Pythonissa imbecilla Keyserling, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1887, 37, p. 427, f. 15.

Callilepis pluto Banks, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1896, 23, p. 60.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 702 (♀).

Distribution.—Ky.: Bee Spring (type loc.); Va.; N. C.; Fla.; N. H.; Mass.; N. Y.; Ohio: Columbus; Wash.: Olympia, Pullman.

Callilepis clara (Keyserling).

Pythonissa clara Keyserling, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1887, 37, p. 429, f. 6.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 705 (♂).

Locality.—Utah: Bridger Basin.

DRASSODES Westring.

Aran. Succ., 1861, p. 360.

Genotype.—*D. lapidosus* (Walck.).

The genus is here used in a restricted sense on characters partially indicated in the key.

Drassodes neglectus (Keyserling).

Drassus neglectus Keyserling, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1887, 37, p. 434, f. 10.

Drassus saccatus Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1889, 8, p. 178, pl. 4, f. 7; Common Spiders, 1902, p. 6, f. 19.

Drassus inornatus Banks, Ann. N. Y. Acad., 1895, 8, p. 420.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 688 (♀).

Distribution.—"U. S." (type loc.): New England and North Central States and westward to Colorado and Utah; Canada.

Drassodes celes Chamberlin.

Jour. Ent. and Zool., 1919 (Adv. reprint), and 1920, 12, p. 5, pl. 2, f. 2.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 360 (♀).

Distribution.—California: Claremont (type loc.); Arizona.

Drassodes robinsoni Chamberlin.

Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 1919, 12, p. 245, pl. 16, f. 2.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 418 (♀).

Locality.—Utah: Fillmore.

GEODRASSUS, gen. nov.

It may be noted that the tibia of the male palpus, while clearly longer than the patella, is only as long as, or but little longer than the tarsus, its apophysis inconspicuous. Bulb of palpus with a small terminal apophysis near conductor.

Genotype.—*G. gosiutus* (Chamberlin).

Geodrassus gosiutus (Chamberlin).

Drassodes gosiutus Chamberlin, Ann. Ent. Soc. Am., 1919, 12, p. 245, pl. 16, f. 3.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 389 (♂).

Locality.—Utah: Fillmore.

Geodrassus phanus, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace and legs light brown. Abdomen brownish grey above, clearer grey below. Posterior median eyes angular and oblique, about their radius from each other, and once and a half their long diameter from the laterals. Laterals about five-sevenths their diameter apart. Tib. I and II with a single spine beneath.

Length, 9 mm.; cephalothorax, 4.38 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 4 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 575 (♀).

Locality.—N. Y.: Sea Cliff.

May be distinguished from *auriculoides* in having lateral eyes nearer each other, the shorter tib. + pat. IV, and proportions and details of epigynum.

Geodrassus auriculoides (Barrows).

Drassodes auriculoides Barrows, Ohio Jour. Sci., 1919, 19, p. 355, pl. 15, f. 4a-4b.

Holotype.—Coll. Ohio State Univ., (♀).

Distribution.—Ohio: Rockbridge (type loc.); Michigan; New York.

Sosticus, gen. nov.

In general structure near *Drassodes* but readily separable in the different armature of the chelicera. Males not known. Epigyna elongate and with a prominent median process projecting caudad in the depression.

Genotype.—*S. continentalis*, sp. nov.

Sosticus continentalis, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace and legs in type as preserved nearly chestnut, the femora, patellae and tibiae more dusky. Abdomen grey. In structure distinguishable from *S. insularis* in having the anterior median eyes smaller than the laterals, in having tib. + pat. IV longer than the cephalothorax instead of only equal to it, in having a series of five median dorsal spines on tibia IV instead of only two, and in the better development of the distal tooth of the lower margin of furrow of chelicera.

Length, 8.5 mm.; cephalothorax, 3.54 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 4 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 659 (♀).

Locality.—Iowa: Dallas Co.

Sosticus insularis (Banks).

Herpyllus insularis Banks, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 1895, 3, p. 78.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 660 (♀).

Locality.—N. Y.: Sea Cliff.

Rachodrassus, gen. nov.

In this genus the eye rows are unusually close together, the posterior one straight. Area of median eyes wider behind than in front. Anterior median eye much smaller than the laterals. Apophyses of bulb of palpus of male strongly developed.

Genotype.—*R. echinus*, sp. nov.

Rachodrassus echinus, sp. nov.

Male.—Carapace and femora of legs cloudy yellow, the sternum and distal joints of legs clearer yellow. Abdomen yellowish, with a spear-mark at base and a number of obscure, broken chevron marks behind. Met. I and II with two pairs of spines. Tib. I and II with three pairs of ventral spines. Ectal apophysis of bulb of palpus with a retrorse prong; tibial apophysis much shorter than tibia, distally acute.

Length, 5 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.62 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 3 mm.

Length of ♀, 7.25 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.83 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 3.2 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 613 (♂). *Allotype*.—M. C. Z. 614 (♀).

Locality.—Ky.: near Mammoth Cave.

Rachodrassus chera, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace and legs light brown, the sternum more yellow. Abdomen above greyish yellow with a faint darker spot at base and incompletely developed chevrons behind. Met. I and II with two pairs of spines. Tibia I and II with two pairs and one single spine below, the single spine distal.

Length, 6 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.5 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.5 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 601 (♀).

Locality.—Ky.: near Mammoth Cave.

HAPLODRASSUS, gen. nov.

In addition to characters noted in the key, it may be mentioned that the bulb of the male palpus has a well-developed median ventral apophysis and also an ectal one. Posterior median eyes large, oblique, and near together.

Genotype.—*H. hiemalis* (Emerton)

Haplodrassus hiemalis (Emerton).

Trans. Conn. Acad., 1909, 14, p. 218, pl. 9, f. 1.

Cotypes.—M. C. Z. 686 (♀) and 687 (♂).

Distribution.—N. H.: Lake Winnepesaukee, Three-mile Id. (type loc.); Mass.; Vt.; N. Y.; Newfoundland.

Haplodrassus taibo (Chamberlin).

Zelotes taibo Chamberlin, Jour. Ent. and Zool., 1919 (adv. reprint), and 1920, 12, p. 6, pl. 2, f. 5.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 367 (♀).

Locality.—Cal.: Claremont.

Haplodrassus barberi (Banks).

Prosthesima barberi Banks, Proc. U. S. N. M., 1902, 25, p. 212.

Cotypes.—U. S. N. M. (♀).

Locality.—Ariz.: Williams.

Placed in the genus with some doubt as the types have not been examined.

Haplodrassus bicornis (Emerton).

Drassus bicornis Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1909, 14, p. 218, pl. 9, f. 2.

Cotypes.—M. C. Z. 584 (♀) and 585 (♂).

Locality.—N. H.: Lake Winnepesaukee, Three-mile Id.

Haplodrassus mimus, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace fulvous, dusky anteriorly, the sternum and legs similar but more yellow. Abdomen grey. Posterior row of eyes distinctly procurved; median eyes large, separated by less than one-third the long diameter, two-thirds that diameter from the laterals. Lateral eyes separated by about the radius of the anterior one. Met. I and II with a pair of

spines. Tib. I and II unarmed beneath. Lateral ridges of epigynum not cornuate anteriorly.

Length, 5.6 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.3 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.1 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 583 (♀).

Distribution.—Va.: Great Falls (type loc.); N. M.

Haplodrassus eunis, sp. nov.

Female.—Cephalothorax and legs light brownish yellow. Abdomen above dark grey with a faint basal spear-mark, lighter grey below. Posterior row of eyes straight, the medians scarcely one-half their long diameter apart and about that diameter from the laterals. Lateral eyes about four-sevenths the diameter of the posterior one apart. Met. I and II with a pair of spines. Tib. I unarmed; II with a pair of submedian ventral spines. Lateral ridges of epigynum not cornuate anteriorly.

Length, 6.25 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.62 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.3 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 680 (♀).

Locality.—Arizona.

Haplodrassus admes, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace brownish yellow. Sternum and legs yellow. Abdomen yellowish grey, darker above. Posterior row of eyes plainly procurved; median eyes separated by less than half their longer diameter and from the laterals by less than that diameter. Lateral eyes on each side separated by radius of the posterior one. Met. I and II with a pair of spines. Tib. I unarmed; II with a single submedian spine. Lateral ridges of epigynum cornuate anteriorly.

Length, 5.5 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.08 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 681 (♀).

Locality.—Arizona.

Haplodrassus signifer (C. Koch).

Drassus signifer C. Koch, Die Arachniden, 1839, 6, p. 31, pl. 188, f. 452.

Drassus troglodytes C. Koch, *ibid.*, p. 35, pl. 189, f. 455 and 456.

Drassus clavator Cambridge, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1860, ser. 3, 5, p. 171;

Blackwall, Spiders Gt. Brit., 1861, p. 109, pl. 6, f. 66.

Drassus robustus Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1889, 8, p. 179, pl. 4, f. 8.

Drassus placidus Banks, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1893, 23, p. 63.

Teminius nigriceps Banks, Ann. N. Y. Acad., 1895, 8, p. 421.

Zelotes decepta Banks, Proc. Acad. Phil., 1900, p. 531.

Zelotes pacifica Banks, Proc. Cal. Acad., 1904, ser. 3, 3, p. 336, pl. 39, f. 15.

Drassodes robustus Comstock, Spider Book, 1912, p. 313, f. 303, 304.

Distribution.—Throughout the U. S. and Canada. It is also a common species in Europe.

Haplodrassus maculatus (Banks).

Zelotes maculatus Banks, Proc. Gal. Acad. Sci., 1904, ser. 3, 3, p. 336, pl. 11, f. 38.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 888 (♂).

Locality.—California: Claremont.

In structure of palpal organ of male identical, or nearly so, with the preceding species, *H. signifer*. It is a smaller and lighter form of which the female is not yet known. Its precise relationship to *signifer* can not as yet be certainly determined.

ORODRASSUS, gen. nov.

Genotype.—*O. coloradensis* (Emerton).

Orodrossus coloradensis (Emerton).

Drassus coloradensis Emerton, Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1877, 3, p. 528.

Teminius continentalis Keyserling, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1887, p. 423, f. 2.

Drassodes melius Chamberlin, Ann. Ent. Soc. Am., 1919, 12, p. 246, pl. 16, f. 4, 5.

Distribution.—Colorado (type loc.); Utah.

Orodrossus assimilis (Banks).

Drassus assimilis Banks, Ann. N. Y. Acad., 1895, 8, p. 420.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 689 (♂).

Locality.—Colorado: Ft. Collins.

Orodrossus vastus (Banks).

Drassus vastus Banks, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1896, 23, p. 63.

Locality.—Wash.: Olympia (type loc.).

The type of this species can not at present be located, but it seems to be unquestionably close to *coloradensis*.

ZELOTES Gistel.

Naturg. 1848, p. 9.

Melanophora C. Koch, in Schaeffer, Deutsch, Ins. Arach., 1833, 120, 20–23,

Prosthesima L. Koch, Abh. Nat. Ges. Nurnberg, 1872, 6, p. 139.

Genotype.—*Z. subterreaneus* (C. Koch).

Zelotes subterreaneus (C. Koch).

Melanophora subterreanea C. Koch, Die Arachn., 1839, 6, p. 85, pl. 201, f. 491, 492.

Herpyllus ater Hentz, Amer. Jour. Sci., 1832, 21, p. 102; Jour. Boston Soc. N. H., 1847, 5, p. 455, pl. 24, f. 3; Spiders U. S., 1875, p. 91, pl. II, f. 3.

Prosthesima melancholica Thorell, Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1877, 3, p. 493.

Prosthesima atra Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1889, 8, p. 172, pl. 3, f. 6; Common Spiders, 1902, p. 5, f. 14, 15, 16.

Zelotes ater Comstock, Spider Book, 1912, p. 316.

Zelotes fratris Chamberlin, Can. Ent., 1920, 52, p. 193, f. 18, 1 & 2. (var.).

Distribution.—Eastern U. S., both north and south, and westward to Utah and Washington but not as yet found in California where it seems to be displaced by other species. It is a common species in Europe.

Z. fratris is a varietal form showing differences in palpal organ of male but with no corresponding differences in the female that have thus far been detected.

***Zelotes pseustes*, sp. nov.**

Male.—Carapace dusky chestnut, the legs dusky brown. Abdomen dark grey, scutum reddish or chestnut. Posterior row of eyes straight, the eyes equidistant or nearly so, the medians being about their diameter apart. Met. I and II with a pair of spines. Tib. I and II unspined; III and IV with no median dorsal spine. Tarsus of palpus with a ventral spine toward distal end; embolus with distal portion concealed by apical lobe, not lying in notch of tarsus. Tib. + pat. IV decidedly shorter than cephalothorax.

Length, 6.7 mm.; cephalothorax, 3.33 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.7 mm.

Locality.—Texas: Austin.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 598 (♂).

***Zelotes duplex*, sp. nov.**

Male.—Carapace broad and low, black or nearly so. Legs blackish brown. Abdomen blackish above, the scutum dusky fulvous; venter grey. Eyes of the usual general arrangement. Area of median eyes a little wider behind than in front. Met. I and II with two pairs of long, overlapping spines. Tib. I with two pairs of spines; II with two seriate spines; III and IV with a median dorsal spine. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with four teeth, the lower with three which are distinct.

Length, 6 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.5 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 3.1 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 620 (♂).

Distribution.—Va.: Fairfax Co., (type loc.), Gt. Falls; N. C.: Black Mt.; N. Y.: Sea Cliff; Ohio.

An aberrant species.

***Zelotes puritanus*, sp. nov.**

Female.—Carapace and legs dusky chestnut or blackish, the sternum clearer chestnut. Abdomen bluish black. Posterior row of eyes a little procurved; median eyes their diameter apart, nearer to the laterals. Area of median eyes wider behind than in front. Met. I and II and tib. I and II unarmed. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with three teeth, the lower with only 1. Epigynum with an anterior transverse chitinous rim and a median plate expanded behind.

Length, 7 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.4 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.33 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 574 (♀).

Locality.—Mass.: Wellfleet.

This is also an aberrant species.

***Zelotes discens*, sp. nov.**

Female.—Black throughout excepting tips of legs and venter of abdomen in front of epigastric furrow. Posterior median eyes their radius apart and about five-sixths their diameter from laterals. Met. I unarmed; II with a single spine at base. Tib. I and II unarmed beneath. Upper

margin of furrow of chelicera with four teeth, the lower with one. Median plate of epigynum with three processes behind of which the lateral ones extend caudad beyond the median.

Length, 7 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.9 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.7 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 615 (♀).

Locality.—Cal.: Stanford.

Zelotes perditus, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace black or nearly so, the legs similar but lighter distally. Sternum chestnut. Abdomen dark above, the median ventral region paler. Posterior median eyes their radius apart and about two-thirds their diameter from the laterals. Met. I unarmed, II with a pair of spines. Tib. I and II unarmed. Upper margin of chelicera with four teeth, the lower with one. Epigynum suggesting that of *funestus* but the median plate with median process shorter and the lateral caudal angles not prolonged; an angle between anterior chitinous pockets.

Length, 7.7 mm.; cephalothorax, 3.3 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 3 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 641 (♀).

Locality.—California: Stanford.

Zelotes funestus (Keyserling).

Prothesima funesta Keyserling, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1887, 37, p. 431, pl. 6, f. 8.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 642 (♀).

Locality.—California.

This species has been placed in synonymy with *ater* Hentz (= *subterreaneus* C. K.) but is an obviously distinct species differing in epigynum and other structural features.

Zelotes paludis, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace and legs dusky. Abdomen black above, paler beneath. Posterior row of eyes straight, the medians a little nearer to each other than to laterals. Met. I and II with two pairs of spines. Tib. I with three ventral spines; III and IV with median dorsal spine. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with four teeth, the lower with three.

Length, 4 mm.; cephalothorax, 1.5 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 1.62 mm.

Holotype.—Cornell Univ. Coll.

Locality.—Ga.: Okefenokee Swamp, Billy's Id.

Zelotes adolescens, sp. nov.

Male (immat.).—Carapace and sternum dusky chestnut, and the legs nearly black excepting the tarsi. Eyes of posterior row equal and nearly equidistant, the interval less than a diameter but more than a radius. Mt. I and II with two pairs of spines beneath. Tib. I and II with a submedian ventral spine; III and IV with no median dorsal spine. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with four teeth, the lower with two.

Length, 5.6 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.3 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.62 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 644 (not quite adult ♂).

Locality.—Cal.: Felton Big Trees.

Zelotes montereus, sp. nov.

Female.—Blackish throughout excepting venter of abdomen which is paler. Eyes of posterior row equal; medians their radius apart, five-sixths their diameter from the laterals. Met. I and II with a pair of spines. Tib. I and II unarmed. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with four teeth, the lower with two. Epigynum most like that of *discens* but with a more prominent angle between anterior pockets which are nearer together.

Length, 8.5 mm.; cephalothorax, 3.1 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.9 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 646 (♀).

Locality.—Cal.: Pacific Grove.

Zelotes tuobus Chamberlin.

Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 1919, 12, p. 247, pl. 16, f. 7.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 387 (♀).

Locality.—Utah: Fillmore.

Zelotes gynethus Chamberlin.

Jour. Ent. and Zool., 1919 (adv. reprint), and 1920, 12, p. 7, pl. 3, f. 1.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 363 (♀).

Locality.—Cal.: Claremont.

Zelotes (?) arizonensis (Banks).

Prosthesima arizonensis Banks, Proc. U. S. N. M., 1901, 23, p. 582.

Holotype.—U. S. N. M. 5424 (♀).

Locality.—Arizona: Catalina Springs.

Probably does not belong in this genus, but, as the type was not available for study, it is left tentatively in the group where described.

DRASSYLLUS, gen. nov.

Genotype.—*D. fallens*, sp. nov.

Drassyllus fallens, sp. nov.

Prosthesima depressa Emerton (in part), Trans. Conn. Acad., 1911, 16, p. 406, pl. 5, f. 8, but not f. 8a, 8b, or 8c.

nec *Prosthesima depressa* Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1889, 8, p. 173, pl. 3, f. 8.

Female.—Carapace and sternum dusky brown or chestnut to nearly solid black. First and second legs black excepting the metatarsi and tarsi which are yellow. Posterior legs lighter throughout. Eyes nearly as in *depressus* Em., as is also spining of legs and armature of chelicerae. Median piece of epigynum distinct, expanded caudally and ending anteriorly near middle of length of median channel but not inversely T-shaped. Tib. + pat. I shorter than cephalothorax.

Length, 4–5 mm.; cephalothorax, 1.87 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 1.95 mm.

Male.—Median ventral apophysis of bulb of palpus much more slender than in *depressus* and the tibial apophysis not at all geniculate.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 634 (♀).

Distribution.—N. C.: Black Mt. (type loc.); Va.: Great Falls; Mass.: Blue Hill; N. Y.: Sea Cliff.

Drassyllus laccus (Barrows).

Prothesima lacca Barrows, Ohio Jour. Sci., 1919, 19, p. 355, pl. 15, f. 3.

Type.—Ohio State Univ. Coll. (♂).

Locality.—Ohio: Columbus.

Known also from topotypes (♂, ♀).

Drassyllus depressus (Emerton).

Prothesima depressa Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1909, 8, p. 173, pl. 3, f. 8.

Prothesima depressa Emerton (in part), *ibid.*, 1911, 16, p. 406, pl. 5, f. 8a but not f. 8, 8b, or 8c.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 711 (♀).

Distribution.—Mass.: Medford (type loc.); N. Y.; Ohio.

Drassyllus eremitus, sp. nov.

Female.—Coloration as in other members of the *depressus* group but the posterior legs black, or nearly so, as in the anterior pairs. Anterior median eyes only their radius or less apart. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with four teeth, or with an obscure fifth one, the lower with three. Epigynum with a transverse anterior rim; with no septal piece in median channel.

Length, 4 mm.; cephalothorax, 1.66 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 1.06 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 636 (♀).

Locality.—Tenn.; Robertson Co., Glenraven.

Drassyllus socius, sp. nov.

Prothesima depressa Emerton (in part), Trans. Conn. Acad., 1911, 16, p. 406, pl. 5, f. 8b and 8c, but not 8 or 8a.

Male.—Very similar in appearance and structure to *depressus* but tibial apophysis of palpus smaller and less abruptly bent, and the median ventral apophysis of bulb of an obviously different form. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with four teeth, the lower also with four instead of three.

Length, 4 mm.; cephalothorax, 1.75 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 1.87 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 634 (♂).

Locality.—Mass.: Blue Hill, Milton.

Drassyllus rufulus (Banks).

Prothesima rufula Banks, Proc. Acad. Phil., 1892, p. 17, pl. I, f. 55; Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1909, 14, p. 217, pl. 9, f. 6.

Prothesima immaculata Banks, Proc. Acad. Phil., 1892, p. 18, pl. 1, f. 58. *Melanophora rufula* Petrunkevitch, Ann. N. Y. Acad., 1910, 19, p. 207, pl. 21, f. 4.

Cotypes.—M. C. Z. 712 (♀).

Distribution.—N. Y.: Ithaca (type loc.), Sea Cliff, Lake Bluff; N. H.: Hanover; Ohio: Rockbridge.

Drassyllus blandus (Banks).

Prothesima blanda Banks, Proc. Acad. Phil. 1892, p. 18, pl. I, f. 57.

Prothesima minima Banks, *ibid.*, p. 19, pl. 4, f. 89.

nec *Prothesima blanda* Banks, Proc. Acad. Phil., 1901, p. 572.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 713 (♂).

Locality.—N. Y.: Ithaca.

Drassyllus frigidus (Banks).

Prothesima frigida Banks, Proc. Acad. Phil., 1892, p. 17, pl. I, f. 56.

Prothesima nova Banks, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 1895, 3, p. 78.

Cotypes.—M. C. Z. 714 (♂) and 715 (♀).

Distribution.—N. Y.: Ithaca (type loc.), Sea Cliff; Penn.; Va.

Drassyllus virginianus, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace chestnut, the sternum and legs somewhat lighter. Posterior row of eyes but little procurved; median eyes larger, oblique, one-fourth their lesser diameter apart, three-fourths that diameter from the laterals. Lateral eyes separated by the radius of a posterior one. Met. I and II with a pair of spines. Tib. I and II unarmed. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with five teeth, the lower with three. Epigynum with a wide, transverse chitinous rim anteriorly; cavity narrowest at caudal end; septum narrowest at its middle.

Length, 7.5 mm.; cephalothorax, 3.1 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 3.75 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z., 581 (♀).

Distribution.—Va.: Falls Church (type loc.), Great Falls; N. Y.: Sea Cliff.

Drassyllus lepidus (Banks).

Megamyrmecion lepidum Banks, Proc. Wash. Ent. Soc., 1899, 4, p. 190.

Drassinella lepida Banks, Bull. U. S. N. M., 1910, no. 72, p. 8.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 715 (♀).

Locality.—La.: Shreveport.

Drassyllus louisianus, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace and legs fulvous, the under parts more yellowish. Abdomen dark grey above, darker caudally, the venter lighter grey. All eyes of posterior row close together, each adjoining two separated by less than half the radius of an eye; median eyes large and oblique. Met. I and II with a pair of spines. Tib. I and II unarmed. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with four teeth, the lower with three. Epigynum with a transverse anterior rim; septal plate completely filling depression or nearly so, expanded transversely behind, the lateral ends of expanded part covered.

Length, 7 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.5 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.9 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 579 (♀).

Locality.—La.: Baton Rouge.

Drassyllus apachus, sp. nov.

Female.—Carapace dusky light brown to nearly black. Sternum and legs yellowish, the latter dusky proximally. Abdomen dark grey or black-

ish above, lighter below. Posterior row of eyes slightly procurved; median eyes large and oblique, nearly contiguous, a little farther from laterals. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with five teeth, the lower with two. Met. I and II with a pair of spines. Tib. I unarmed; II with two seriate spines beneath; III and IV each with a median dorsal spine. Epigynum with a transverse chitinous rim anteriorly; cavity divided by a septum which is narrower than the portion of cavity each side.

Length, 5 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.3 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.7 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 716 (♀).

Locality.—Arizona: Cottonia.

Drassyllus dixinus, sp. nov.

Female.—Cephalothorax and legs yellow. Abdomen above dark grey or blackish, lighter grey below. Posterior row of eyes procurved; median eyes large and oblique, contiguous with each other and less than their radius from the laterals. Lateral eyes only very narrowly separated from each other. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with five teeth, the lower with two. Met. I and II with a pair of spines. Tib. I unarmed; II with a submedian spine. Septum of epigynum inversely T-shaped.

Length, 3.2 mm.; cephalothorax 1.33 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 1.5 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 560 (♀).

Distribution.—La.: Mandeville (type loc.); Ga.: Okefenokee Swamp, Billy's Id.

Drassyllus orgilus, sp. nov.

Female.—Cephalothorax and legs fulvous. Abdomen grey, lighter ventrally. Posterior row of eyes procurved; eyes less than radius apart, the medians large as usual. Met. I and II with a pair of spines. Tib. I unarmed; II with a submedian spine. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with five teeth, the lower with three, or sometimes with only two. Epigynum with anterior rim meeting the lateral on each side in an acute, caudally projecting angle, strongly bent forward in an angle at middle.

Length, 7.3 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.7 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 3.33 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 594 (♀).

Locality.—Texas: Austin.

Drassyllus transversus (Emerton).

Prosthesima transversus Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad., 1911, 16, p. 406, pl. 5, f. 9, 9a, 9b.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 690 (♂).

Locality.—Mass.: Blue Hill.

Drassyllus dromeus, sp. nov.

Male.—Carapace and legs fulvous. Sternum yellow. Abdomen dark grey above, lighter below. Posterior row of eyes slightly procurved; median eyes large and oblique, half their radius apart, their radius from the laterals. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with five or six teeth, the lower with three, one of which may be obsolete. Met. I and II with a pair

of spines. Tib. I unarmed; II with 1 or 2 spines at middle and one at base. Tib. + pat. I longer than cephalothorax. Tibial apophysis of palpus straight; median ventral apophysis of bulb long, distally slender, extending well beyond anterior margin of alveolus.

Length, 5.37 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.25 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.66 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 592 (♂).

Locality.—Texas: Austin.

***Drassyllus niger* (Banks).**

Prothesima niger Banks, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1896, p. 62; Proc. Wash. Acad., 1900, 2, p. 478.

Cotypes.—M. C. Z. 718 (♀).

***Drassyllus aprilinus* (Banks).**

Zelotes aprilinus Banks, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 1904, 12, p. 110, pl. 5, f. 7.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 719 (♀).

Distribution.—Md.: Chevy Chase (type loc.); D. C.: Washington; Ala.; N. Y.: Sea Cliff.

***Drassyllus femoralis* (Banks).**

Zelotes femoralis Banks, Proc. Cal. Acad., 1904, ser. 3, 3, p. 336, pl. 38, f. 1.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 720 (♀).

Distribution.—Cal.: Claremont (type loc.); Fla.: Altoona; Va.: Falls Church.

***Drassyllus liopus*, sp. nov.**

Male.—Cephalothorax and legs fulvous. Abdomen light grey, the scutum small, orange. Posterior row of eyes essentially straight; eyes close together, less than their radius apart, medians the larger. Met. I unarmed or with one spine; II with three spines. Tib. I and II unarmed. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with five teeth, the lower with three. Tibial apophysis of palpus much shorter than tibia, its upper distal angle not prolonged; embolus mostly concealed.

Length 8 mm.; cephalothorax 3.4 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 4.16 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 593 (♂).

Locality.—Texas: Austin (type loc.); Va.: Falls Church.

***Drassyllus irritans* (Chamberlin).**

Zelotes irritans Chamberlin, Jour. Ent. and Zool., 1919 (adv. reprint), and 1920, 12, p. 6, pl. 2, f. 6.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 366 (♂).

Distribution.—Cal.: Claremont (type loc.); Santa Cruz Id.; Sacramento. The specimens from Santa Cruz Id. present certain differences but these seem not to be of specific value.

***Drassyllus proclisis*, sp. nov.**

Male.—Carapace and legs testaceous, the sternum more yellowish. Abdomen grey, the scutum at base testaceous. Eye rows equal in length.

Posterior row a little procurved; median eyes larger, almost contiguous and only about half their radius from the laterals. Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with six teeth, the lower with three. Met. I and II with a pair of ventral spines. Tibia I unarmed; II with a submedian spine. Median ventral apophysis of bulb of apophysis narrowed distad, tip acute and curved caudad. Embolus exposed, distal end in situ resting in notch of tarsus.

Length, 6 mm.; cephalothorax, 2.5 mm.; tib. + pat. IV, 2.7 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 652 (♂).

Locality.—Cal.: Santa Barbara.

Drassyllus ethops (Chamberlin).

Zelotes ethops Chamberlin, Jour. Ent. and Zool., 1919 (adv. reprint), and 1920, 12, p. 7.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 362 (im. ♂).

Locality.—California: Claremont.

Drassyllus lamprus (Chamberlin).

Zelotes lamprus Chamberlin, Can. Ent., 1920, p. 193, f. 3.

Holotype.—M. C. Z. 489 (♀).

Locality.—Utah: Mill Creek.



